

BODASHKOV, N.M., aspirant

Shakeout of molds. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.4:137-147
'60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.
(Molding (Founding))

BODASINSKI, B.

"The Matter of Preliminaries of Income and Expenditures of Collective Farms",
P. 39, (NOWE ROLNICTWO, Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1954, Warszawa, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955, Uncl.

RODASZEWSKI, Stanislaw

O Niesymetrycznym Stanie Naprężenia
o jego Zastosowaniach w Mechanice

Ośrodek Ciągłych (On the Asymmetric
State of Stress and its Applications to the
Mechanics of Continuous Mediums).
Stanislaw Rodaszeński. Arch. Mech. Sta-
nowej (Warsaw), No 3, 1953, p. 231.
67 refs. In Polish; abridged in English
and Russian. Investigation of a hypo-
thetical medium, a para-elastic body,
whose condition of equilibrium fits the
general equation of

$$2\sigma_1 = \tau_{11} - \tau_{22} \neq 0$$

1-54
9/5

BODAY, Bela, okl. banyamernok (Budapest)

The use of light metal in mining. Bany lap 93 no. 2:111-118. F '60

BODAY, G.

BODAY, G. Application and results of measures for improvement of quality
of coal in the mines of Komlo. p. 19

Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1956

BANYASZATI LAPOK

TECHINOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May, 1956

ECDAY, C.

ECDAY, C. Komlo once and today. p. 1.

Vol. 115, No. 1, Jan. 1956

TERMEZET ES TARSADAICM

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

Boday, G.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Refining Solid Fuel Minerals.

H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58609

Author : Boday Gabor

Inst : -

Title : Extraction and Preparation of Coking Coal from the
Komlo Deposit (of Hungary).

Orig Pub : Kohasz lapok, 1957, 12, No 8-9, 348-358

Abstract : After describing the geological characteristics of the
deposit and the stratigraphical peculiarities which
hamper exploitation, the physical-chemical properties
of the coals extracted are described from the point of
view of cokability (granulometric composition, ash con-
tent, yield of volatile substances, clinker etc).
The scheme of the rational inspection of the prepara-
tion is given.

Card 1/1

BODAY, Gabor, okleveles banyamernok

An account of the Miner's Day in 1962. Bany lap 96 no.8:546-
554 Ag '63.

BODAY, Gabor. okleveles banyamernek (Budapest)

Application of light metals in the mining industry. Bany lap
93 no.2:111-118 F '60.

BALAZS, László; BODAY, Lajos

Geodetic conference arranged by Bulgaria's societies for technology and natural sciences. Geod kart 14 no.4:306 '62.

1. Csoporthoztato fozmerek, Allami Foldmeresi es Terkepszeti Hivatal (for Balazs). 2. Pecs Geodexiai es Terkepszeti Vallalat igazgatoja (for Boday).

BODAY, Lajos

Economic investigation of map renovating works. Geod kart 14 no.5:
366-368 '62.

1. Pecsí Geodeziai és Terképeszeti Vállalat igazgatója.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BODAYOVA, L.; HORAKOVA, V.; TOMANEK, J.; Research Institute for Veterinary Medicina (Vyzkumny Ustav Veterinarniho Lekarstvi), Brno - Medlanky.

"Bacteremia Findings in Fowls that Died After an Exposure to Increasing X-Ray Doses."

Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 11, No 8, Aug 66, pp 529 - 536

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Mature New Hampshire cocks and hens aged 8-12 months were irradiated with different X-ray doses of 800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, and 2000 r. Bacteremia was proved in 13 out of 38 animals that died; Enterobacteriaceae were the most frequent cause, mainly Escherichia coli and lactose-negative variants of E. coli. In one case Streptococcus faecalis var. liquefaciens was found. Bacteremia occurred the 3rd day following irradiation, most frequently between the 6th and 8th days. 3 Tables, 15 Western, 4 Czech, 2 Russian, 1 Polish reference. (Manuscript received 24 Apr 65).

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BODAZHAN, A. A.

111 AND 112 INDEX
AUTHOR INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

MATERIALS INDEX

ALPHABETICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

Bodazhan, A. A. STABILITY OF THE LINING OF CONVERTERS OF COPPER SMELTERS. *Tsvetnyy Metal*, 1940 (10-11) 66-76.—B. gives a résumé of observations on the stability of the lining of a Pierce-Smith converter at a copper smelter in Russia over an extended period of time.

SHAMOV, A.N.; BODAZHKOV, V.A.; ZHIZHMOR, Ya.I., inzh., retsenzents;
MORGUN, V.V., inzh., red.; MIKHEYEVA, R.N., red.izd-va;
PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Design and operation of high-frequency plants] Proektirova-
nie i ekspluatatsiya vysokochastotnykh ustanovok. Moskva,
Mashgiz, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 17:1)

BODAZHKOV, V.A.

POLOVNIKOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BODAZHKOV, V.A.; PETROV, I.N.

Hot rolling of gears from blanks warmed up by induction heating.
Avt. i trakt. prem. no. 5:41-44 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekev vysokoy chastoty i
Khar'kovskiy trakternyy zavod.
(Gearing) (Induction heating)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5688

Polovnikov, Viktor Viktorovich, Pavel Fedorovich Filippov, Vyacheslav Aleksandro-
vich Bodazhkov, and Genrikh Gavrilovich Semibratov

Izgotovleniye tsilindricheskikh zubchatykh kolez prokatkoy (Rolling of Spur Gears)
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 187 p. Errata slip inserted. 8000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): V.S. Smirnov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR.

Reviewer: K.S. Ginzburg, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: T.L. Leykina; Tech.
Ed.: A.A. Bardina; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology
(Leningrad Department, Mashgiz): Ye.P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for process engineers and designers concerned with
the production of toothed gears and the pressworking of metals.

COVERAGE: A brief description is given of experiments in the roll forming of
gears carried out primarily at the Khar'kovskiy traktorny zavod (KhTZ) --
Khar'kov Tractor Plant -- and at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tokov
vysokoy chastoty (NIITVCh) -- Scientific Research Institute of High-Frequency
Currents. Experiments in the development of roll-forming machines are also

Card 4/4

1. Rolling of Spur Gears

SOV/5688

included. The following are discussed: special features of metal deformation and of induction heating during rolling; results of experiments in comparing the quality of rolled and cut gears; calculations of economic efficiency in gear rolling; and roll-forming processes in Soviet plants. The last item includes a discussion of the sequence in the development and introduction of combined hot-and-cold rolling, by which precision gears can be obtained without machining. Particular attention is given to the hot-rolling process; cold-rolling is considered only as a finishing operation in the KhtZ-NIITVCh process. The book was written as follows: Ch. I and Sec. 6 of Ch. III, by P.F. Filippov; Ch. II, by V.V. Polovnikov and P.F. Filippov; Secs. 7 and 8 of Ch.III, and Chs. V and VII, by V.V. Polovnikov and G.G. Semibratov; Secs. 10 and 11 of Ch. IV, by V.A. Bodashkov; and the remainder and introduction, by V. V. Polovnikov. There are 47 references: 36 Soviet, 4 Czech, 3 English, 2 Hungarian, 1 German, and 1 unidentified.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Introduction

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BODAZHKOVA, K.N.

Sanitary characteristics of milk sold at collective farm markets
in Leningrad. Trudy LSOMI no.47:224-237 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyeniche-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta (sav. kafedroy - dotsent Z.H.Agranov-
skiy).

(MILK)

BODAZHKOVA, K. N.; VANKHANEN, V. D.; ZHUKOVA, N. M.

Hygienic evaluation of potatoes grown in soil treated with
aldrin and dieldrin. Trudy LSGMI 67:326-335 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabo-
levaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(ALDRIN---TOXICOLOGY) (POTATOES)
(DIELDRIN---TOXICOLOGY)

BODAZHKOVA, K. N.; ZHUKOVA. N. M.; MAMAS', N. N.

Use of dieldrin for preparing some agricultural crops. Trudy
LSGMI 67:336-341 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabo-
vany Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(DIELDRIN--TOXICOLOGY) (POTATOES)

BODDYREV, T. YE.

PA 56/49T76

USSR/Medicine - Communal Hygiene
Medicine - Public Health

Apr 49

"Immediate Problems of Soviet Hygienists in the
Field of Communal Hygiene," T. Ye, Boddyrev, Corr
Mem, Acad Med Sci USSR, 6 pp

"Gig i San" No 4

Problems include development of types of houses for
construction in the various republics which can be
carried out by mass production and which will in-
corporate hygienic standards, development of methods
in freezing air from harmful effects of industrial
wastes, methods of purifying water of reservoirs

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USSR/Medicine - Communal Hygiene (Contd) Apr 49

from industrial sewage, organizational problems,
and problem of providing more hygienic and
antilepidemiological aid to people in rural areas.

56/49T76

BODE, Laszlo

Description of the Fuess' electric anemometer. Orsz
meteor int besz tud kut 25:373 '61 (publ.'62).

BODEA, Constantin; BALOI, Stan

Graphic-analytic method of computing the time of perforating
shoe uppers by hand and with the flat machine. It.2.
Industria usoara 11 no.3:121-126 Nr'64

BODEA, Constantin; BADOI, Stan

Computing the processing time by graphic-analytical method for the operation of perforating shoe uppers by hand and with the flat machine. Industria usocara 11 no.2:65-71 F 64.

med 2
 The activation of the biochemical ammonization process of urea by the growth factors vitamins B₁, B₂, D₂, H₂, and PP. C. Bodea and P. L. Muresanu (Inst. Agron., Cluj, Romania). *Acad. Rep. populare Romane Filiala (Cluj), Studii cercetari stiint.* 3, No. 3/4, 86-8 (1932).—The process of biochem. ammonization of urea (I) were investigated in the presence of vitamin B₁ (II), vitamin B₂ (III), vitamin D₂ (IV), p-aminobenzoic acid (V), and nicotinamide (VI). The medium was washed with sand, contg. some Ca lactate, CaCO₃, and K₂HPO₄. To 50 g. of this sand 50 mg. I was added and 0.1 mg. of either II, III, IV, V, or VI. The intensity of the ammonization process was detd. by the amt. of NH₃ formed. The process was kept running for 30 days at room temp. The results showed that each single vitamin activated the ammonization, V and II were most active, IV was less active, IV showed still less activity, and III the least. W. J.

BODEA, C.

The action of carotenoids in the processes of autoxidation and polymerization. I. The autoxidation of benzaldehyde in the presence of α - and β -carotenes. C. Bodea, E. Nicotara, and J. Gross (Agron. Inst., Cluj-Napoca, Acad. Rep. Populare Romane (Cau). Studii cercetari stiin). 4, No. 3/4, 61-60 (1953).—The action of small amts. of α - and β -carotene on the photochem. autoxidation of BzH was examd. in a 5% soln. of BzOH in acetone by measuring the vol. of O_2 consumed and by titrating the BrOH formed. The 2 measurements agreed well. Both carotenes prevent the autoxidation of BzH until decolorization of the soln. shows that they have been used up completely. It is postulated that the carotenes react with the radical $C_6H_5C(O)OO\cdot$, which is the first step in the autoxidation of BzH, and thus interrupt the chain. The carotenes are oxidized by attack on the double bonds with formation of ethylene oxide.

Werner Jacobson

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BB
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M-A-YOUTZ
scopies

PM

Bodrea, C.

✓ The inactivation of urease by heavy metals. C. Bodrea
and M. Ionescu (Agron. Inst., Conf. Romania). Acad. Rep.
populare Română Filiala, Cluj, Studii cercetări științ. A, No.
34, 61-7(1963). --The action of Mn^{++} , Zn^{++} , and Cu^{++}
was examd. in concns. from 0.01 to 2.0 mg %, upon the
ammonization of urea by urobacilli, by measuring the amlts.
of NH_3 formed in the presence and absence of these ions.
nick Cu^{++} at 1.0 mg % concn. retards the process, but will act
as activator at 0.01 mg %. Mn^{++} and Zn^{++} are weak
activators at 1.0 mg %, and strong activators at 0.01 mg %.
Thus it is concluded that urease is protected in the cells of
urobacilli by certain substance against the inactivating
action of heavy metals which are always found in expts. with
pure isolated urease. Furthermore, Mn , Zn , and Cu in
trace are desirable elements for urobacilli, as these three
metals always are present in the decomposing matter in
soil. The rapid formation of NH_3 from manure in the fields
is readily explained.
Werner Jacobson

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Applications - Drugs, Vitamins, Antibiotics.

H/

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 37190

Author : Bodea, C., Nicoara, E., Gross, J.

Inst : -

Title : Preparation of and Carotene from Plant Derived
Substances.

Orig Pub : Studii si Cercetari Stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1954,
5, No 1, 73-81

Abstract : A semi-industrial method of preparation of and
carotene is described. A carotene rich type of carrots
(Chantenay, Bulgarian Nantes) is used as a raw material.
The above method is recommended for use in the pharmaceu-
tical industry for the preparation of pure carotene.

Card 1/1

Cher The autoxidation of carotenoids. I. The autoxidation mechanism of α - and β -carotene. C. Bodca and E. Nicora (Univ. Cluj, Romania). *Acad. rep. populare Romine, Studii cercetari chim.* 3, 81-91(1955)(French summary).—The autoxidation of α - (I) and β -carotene (II) in org. solvents proceeds by the following mechanism: on contact with air O is taken up at the 3 and 3' C of the ionone rings to form peroxide groups that then give up one O atom to the system of conjugated double bonds. The transformation of carotenes to xanthophylls *in vitro* is thus explained. The autoxidation of I and II is caused apparently not by their unsatd. character but rather by the existence of a secondary C that becomes electropos. by displacement of the electronic d. in the conjugated double bond system. The action of carotenoids in autoxidation and polymerization reactions. III. The autoxidation of some trivalent radicals in the presence of α - and β -carotene. C. Bodca and M. Florescu. *Ibid.* 93-101.—In the autoxidation of the systems $\text{Ph}_2\text{C} \cdot \text{Ph}$ (III) and $\text{PhCHOHCOPh} \cdot (\text{PhCO}) \cdot \text{KOH}$ (IV) in the presence of small amts. of I and II the radical with the trivalent C is autoxidizable under formation of peroxide radical which eventually gives up one O to the carotenes; as a result I and II are decolorized rapidly. The absorption of O by III is retarded by the presence of I or II, whereas that by IV is not affected. The decoloration of I and II within a short period may serve to identify peroxide radicals formed in various autoxidation reactions. IV. The autoxidation and polymerization of cyclohexene in the presence of α - and β -carotene. *Ibid.* 103-11.—Cyclohexene (V) autoxidizes in air to form peroxidic radicals that give up one O to I and II, causing their decoloration. The O absorption and polymerization of V, without catalysts, at 40 and 70° was inhibited by small amts. of I or II. The autoxidation of I or II is a short chain reaction initiated by the numerous peroxide radicals in V.

Gary Gerard *RM*

Antioxidation and mechanism of action of carotenes. O. Bodar, B.
Nicoan, M. Maresca and J. Gross (Rev. Chim., Bucarest, 1958, 1,
No. 1, 133-142).—It is deduced from the bleaching of indigo by
solutions of β -carotene in benzene, chloroform and hexane.

BODEA, C.

RUMANIA/Chemistry of High Molecular Substances.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 23734

Author : C. Bodea, A. Moldovan

Inst : -

Title : Influence of Carotinoids on Processes of Autooxidation and Polymerization. Report V. Autooxidation and Disacrylic Polymerization of Acrolein in Presence of α - and β -Carotins.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari de chim., 1956, 4, No 4-4, 161-165

Abstract : It is shown that an addition of α - and β -carotin (I) to acrolein (II) (even in the amount of 2 mg of I per 100 mg of II in 40 lit of C_6H_6), which is acted upon by diffused sunlight, inhibits the process of II autooxidation initiated by acyl and peracyl radicals (an induction period of 1 jour duration arises); I acts as an acceptor of the peroxide O_2 . Small amounts of I accelerate the disacrylic polymerization of II (about 5 times more of

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RUMANIA/Chemistry of High Molecular Substances.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 23734

disacryl is formed as at the check experiment during the same time) at the expense of the formation of I hydroperoxide, as it seems. The conclusion is arrived at that I can be used as an initiator of polymerization reactions of II.

See report IV in RZhKhim, 1956, 43076.

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USCOMM-DC-55,354

BODEA, C.

ROMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances, and their
Synthetic Analogues.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36368.

Author : Bodea C., Nicoara E.

Inst : Not given.

Title : New Carotinoid from the Xanthophyll Group.
Monooxy- α -Carotene ("Fizoxanthine")

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj,
1956, 7, No 1-4, 133-139.

Abstract: The autooxidation of α -carotene (I) in acetone in
the presence of traces of H_2SO_4 (20 days) together with
other substances results in the formation of monooxy-
 α -carotene (II). The latter was named "fizoxanthine".
It has 153 melting point (from alc.) when isolated by
a chromatographic method from petroleum ether, using

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HUMANIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and their
Synthetic Analogues.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36368.

MgO + sand as an adsorbent and petroleum ether + alcohol for washing (1:1); II exhibits maxima for adsorption in the petroleum ether, alcohol, CHCl_3 , and C_6H_6 which are identical to those exhibited by I and by luteine (III). Acetate of III was also obtained. The exact position of the OH group in the II molecule was not determined. In the autooxidation of II, monofuranoids of II and III, as well as III are formed. In the chromatography of cryptoxantane obtained from the "Physalis Alkekeng", II was also isolated.

Card : 2/2

Bodea, C.

Rumania /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-27

Wood chemistry products. Cellulose and its
manufacture. Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32658

Author : Bodea C., Tamas V., Kolosy E.

Title : Production of Polychlorinated Derivatives of
Bicyclic Terpenes of the Type of Toxaphene
from Rumanian Turpentine

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1956, 7, No 7, 423-426

Abstract: The content of pinene and camphene fractions in
purified turpentine, obtained from a number of
samples of commercial grade Rumanian turpentine,
has been determined. The strong insecticidal
properties of chlorine derivatives of these

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Rumania /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-27

Wood chemistry products. Cellulose and its
manufacture. Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32658

fractions is shown. Their industrial produc-
tion is recommended for utilization as insecti-
cides.

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27623

Author : Bodea, C. and Florescu, M.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Autoxidation of Xanthophylls

Orig Pub: Rev Chim (Rumania), 2, No 2, 243-249 (1957) (in
German)

Abstract: The mechanism of the autoxidation of cryptoxan-
thine (I), zeaxanthine (II), and luteine (III)
has been investigated. I and II are extracted by
a modified Kuhn-Grundman procedure (Ber, 66, 1746
(1933) from the sepals of *Thysalis alkekengi*;
the C₆H₆ extract is concentrated under vacuum to
100 ml, 200 ml of petroleum ether are added, and
the solution is chromatographed on a mixture of

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27623

Abstract: MgO and sand (1 : 2); the esters of I and III are eluted with petroleum ether containing 1% alc and immediately saponified (12 hrs) with 5% alcoholic KOH; a mixture of I and III with fiso-xanthine is chromatographed in petroleum ether solution and the chromatogram is developed with petroleum ether-benzene mixtures increasingly richer in benzene (from 10 * L to 10 : 10); I is eluted with CH₃OH. The physalien [sic] remaining on the first adsorbant after the elution of the I and III with petroleum ether is chromatographed four more times; the uniform zone is eluted with ether and saponified with a methanolic solution of KOH; when the KOH is washed

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27623

Abstract: off, crystalline II precipitates. III is obtained from the leaves of Aesculus hippocastanum. All three pigments were carefully purified by repeated chromatography with recrystallization for the autoxidation experiments. When the products of the autoxidation of I are chromatographed in a weakly acid (14 days) and neutral (18 days) acetone solution, carefully protected against contamination from the air, 21 and 8 zones are detected, respectively. II and a number of epoxides and furanoid oxides of I have been identified; the remaining zones apparently correspond to the cis-isomers or to their oxides. In weakly acid solutions II and III are rapidly converted to the cis-isomers, a fact

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27623

Abstract: which greatly complicates the identification of the oxidation products. In neutral acetone solution, II, III, and their mixtures do not autoxidation even after two years. In the presence of trace amounts of other carotenoids or other substances capable of undergoing autoxidation and of forming hydroperoxides, the xanthophylls can receive oxygen from these compounds and be converted to epoxides, thereby giving the appearance of autoxidation. Among the investigated carotenoids only I which contains an ionone ring free of substituents at C3, is capable of undergoing autoxidation. This result confirms the correctness of the theoretical conclusions

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry--Natural Compounds and
their synthetic analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27623

Abstract: formulated in earlier work. A mechanism for
the autoxidation of I is given. -- R. Topshteyn

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RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 28950

Author : Bodea, C., Nuccara, E., Mecca, E.

Inst :

Title : The Auto-Oxidation of Carotenoids. II. Mechanism of the
Formation of Epoxides and of Furanoxides of Carotene and
of Xanthophylls During the Auto-Oxidation of α - and
 β -Carotenes.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercatari chin, 5, No 1, 17-25 (1957) (in
Rumanian with summaries in French and Russian)

Abstract : Among the products of the light-catalyzed autooxidation
of β -carotene (β -I) in acetone acidified with 0.01
N H_2SO_4 , the following have been identified: mono- and
diepoxides (EP) and monofuranoxides [TN: furanosides?]
(FU) of I, cryptoxanthine and its mono-EP and mono-FU,
and 'zeaxsantin' and its mono-FU.

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RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 28950

Under the same conditions α -I yields the mono-FU, probably monohydroxy- α -1 and its mono-FU, xanthophyll (luteine) and its mono-FU. The following mechanism has been confirmed for the formation of EP and FU: the HOO group at the C₃ or C₃' positions of the β -ionone rings donates one O-atom to the double bonds of the unoxidized molecules of I or of xanthophyll. The EP and FU formed by the addition of an O-atom to the double bond of the β -ionone ring are more stable. For Communication I see RZhKhin, 1956, 43073.

Card 2/2

BODEA, C., AND OTHERS.

"The mechanism of the action of carotene in vitro and in vivo."

p. 27 (Studii Si Cercetari De Chimie) Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

BODEA, C. ; MELIAN, E.

Autoxidation of B-carotene sensibilized by a and b chlorophyll. p. 127.

STUDII SI CERCEATARI STIINTIFICE. CHIME. Iasi, Rumania
Vol. 8, no. 1, 1957

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9
Sept. 1959

Uncl.

Distr: 4E3d

Nitration of phenothiazine.¹ C. Bodca and M. Raileanu.
(Acad. rep. populara Romina, *Prispa* 1957). *Studia chim.* 8, 303-13 (1957).—Through a systematic study of the
nitration of phenothiazine (I) and phenothiazine 5,5-dioxide
(II) it was shown that of all nitrated deriva. of I described
only 3-nitrophenothiazine 5-oxide (III) corresponded to a
pure product. H_2O_2 oxidn. of III produced 3-nitrophenothiazine
5,5-dioxide (IV). IV was also prepd. from II (2 g.)
added slowly to a soln. of HNO_3 (50 ml. d. 1.50) and H_2O
(150 ml.). After 8 hrs. with intermittent stirring, filtration,
and washing with H_2O and alc., 70% IV was obtained,
yellow prisms, m. 344-5° ($PhNO_2$). 3,7-Dinitrophenothiazine
(V) was prepd. from 5 g. I by dissolving in $CHCl_3$
and 10 ml. $AcOH$ and adding to 5 g. $NaNO_2$ and at 1-hr.
intervals adding two 5-ml. portions of $AcOH$. The brown
ppt. was filtered off, washed with glacial $AcOH$, alc., H_2O
and finally with alc. to give 55-60% V, brown needles, m.
286-7° (aniline). Oxidn. of V with 1:1 HNO_3 (d. 1.42) and
glacial $AcOH$ produced 65% of 3,7-dinitrophenothiazine 5-
oxide (VI), yellow needles, m. 309-10° (aniline). H_2O_2
oxidn. of VI yielded 85% 3,7-dinitrophenothiazine 5,5-
dioxide (VII), m. 377-8° ($PhNO_2$ or $PhNH_2$). VII was also
prepd. in 35% yield from direct nitration of II. 1,3,7,9-
Tetranitrophenothiazine 5-oxide (VIII) was prepd. from 6 g.

I, introduced in small amts. to a mixt. of HNO_3 (d. 1.50, 30
ml.) and 30% oleum (15 ml.) and then heated on a water-
bath 20 m.n. The mixt. was then poured on ice and the ppt.
filtered off, washed with H_2O and then alc. to give 85% VIII,
yellow-orange needles, m. 354-5° ($PhNO_2$). Oxidn. of
VIII with 30% H_2O_2 produced 90% 1,3,7,9-tetranitrophenothiazine
5,5-dioxide (IX), m. 348-7° ($PhNO_2$). Nitration
with HNO_3 -oleum (as for VIII) produced 90% IX from II
and 75% IX from VII.

Michael Cais

3
1-BW(BA)
1-JAJ(NB)
1

Country : RUMANIA

Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No. 17, 1959, No. 60901

Author : Bodea, C.; Railcanu, M.

Inst :

Title : Chloro-Nitro-Derivatives of Phenthiazine
Synthesized by the Direct Chlorination and
Nitration.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj,
1958, 9, No 1-4, 159-166

Abstract: The direct chlorination of phenthiazine (I) in
CHCl₃ yields 3, 7-dichloro-I (II) and 1, 3, 7
9-tetrachloro-I (III); the products of mono-or
tri-chlorination, thereby, are not formed.

Card : 1/7

Country : RUMANIA

G

Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60901

5, 5-dioxide of I is chlorinated in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ into 5, 5-dioxide of 1, 3, 7-trichlorophenthiazine (IV) making it apparent that the oxidation of I up to a sulfide does not change the direction of substitution, however, it decreases the aromatic character of I. III cannot be nitrated even under most severe conditions, which proves its structure and the rules of I nitration (see Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 8, 27510). The derivatives of I are oxidized during the nitration forming sulfoxides; in conformity with this, from 3-nitro-7-chlorophenthiazine (V) and depending on the reaction conditions are obtained 5-oxides of 3, 9-dinitro- and 1, 3, 9-tri

Card : 2/7

G-24

Country : ROMANIA

Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60901

nitro-7-chlorophenthiazines (VI, VII), and from II are obtained 5-oxides of 1-nitro- and 1, 9-dinitro-3, 7- dichlorophenthiazines (VIII, IX). VI and VII are oxidized with H_2O_2 into the respective 5, 5-dioxides (VIa, VIIa). In the nitration of 5, 5-dioxide of 3, 7-dichloro-I (X) 5, 5-dioxides of VIII and IX are obtained (VIII a, IX a). In the nitration of IV, 9-nitro-IV (XI) is synthesized. V is oxidized into 5-oxide and 5, 5-dioxide of V (XII, XIII). To a weighed 21 gr I in 0.5 liter CH_3COOH are added, drop by drop and at a temperature $< 20^\circ$, 250 ml CH_3COOH , saturated Cl_2 , the mixture is then

Card : 3/7

Country : RUMANIA

Category: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60901

G

Abs Jour: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

poured into water, the residue is washed with acetone, thus obtaining III. The solution is then diluted with water and II is separated, with 33% yield and of 226-227° melting point (from benzene). Through the suspension, of 5 gr sulfone I in 280 ml CH_3COOH , Cl_2 is passed thus synthesizing IV, yield 54%, melting point 255-260° (from benzene). 1 gr V is gradually introduced at 15-20° into 60 ml HNO_3 ($d = 1.42$), pouring the solution into water and separating VI of 253-254° melting point (from CH_3COOH); Analogically from 2 gr II and 50 ml HNO_3 ($d = 1.42$) IX is synthesized, yield 72%, melting point 299-300° (from anilin). By the same method, while employ-

Card : 4/7

G-25

Country : RUMANIA

G

Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60901

ing HNO_3 ($d = 1.52$), VII is derived yielding 66% and having a melting point of $272-273^\circ$ (from anilin). 1 gr of II is introduced into 100 ml of a HNO_3 ($d = 1.52$) and CH_3COOH mixture (1 : 4) and after 1 hour VIII is separated, yield 62% melting point $229-230^\circ$ (from CH_3COOH). 2 gr VI are dissolved in the minimum quantity of hot CH_3COOH , adding 4 ml of 30% H_2O_2 , followed by 3 hour heating and adding every hour 4 ml H_2O_2 (12 ml total), letting stand for 14 hours and by separation of VIa, yield 66%, melting point $262-263^\circ$ (from CH_3COOH). Analogically are synthesized VIIa of $264-265$ melting point (from CH_3COOH) and X of $296-297^\circ$ melting point (from

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Country : RUMANIA

G

Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60901

alc.). In the nitration of X with HNO_3 ($d = 1.42$) VIIIa is obtained with yield of 8%, and melting point of $302-303^\circ$ (from CH_3COOH). By employing HNO_3 ($d = 1.5$), IXa is obtained from X, yielding 82%, melting point $247-248^\circ$ (from CH_3COOH), and XI is derived from IV, yield 58%, melting point $277-278^\circ$ (from $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$). Into a warm solution of 0.6 gr V in 60 gr CH_3COOH , 1 ml H_2O_2 is added, followed by 3-5 minutes heating, filtering, pouring into water, and producing XII, yield 68%, melting point $275-276^\circ$ (from CH_3COOH). To 400 ml CH_3COOH is added a solution containing 5 gr V in 60 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 , followed by heating, addition of 10 ml of 30% H_2O_2 , boiling, while

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G-26

Country : ROMANIA

Category: Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

G

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60901

adding every hour 10 ml H_2O_2 (30 ml total), heating for another hour, and by separation of 74% XIII of 308-309° melting point (from CH_3COOH) the following day. -- D. Vitkovskiy

Card : 7/7

COUNTRY : RUMANIA II
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Uses. Part 3. Pesticides
 RES. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2266
 AUTHOR : Bodea, G.; Melian, E.; Tamas, V.; Kolosy, E.
 INST. :
 TITLE : On the Preparation of the Arsanilate of Mercury
 and Its Activity in the Control of Smut
 ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 5, 253-255
 ABSTRACT : In search for a preparation which would contain
 both fungicidal and insecticidal (and maybe
 also raticidal) properties, the preparation
 and biological activity of arsanilate of mer-
 cury (I) were studied. In order to prepare I,
 arsenilic acid is dissolved in a conc. solution
 of NaOH or Na₂CO₃ and, by the addition of alco-
 hol, the Na salt of I is separated which, reac-
 ting with HgCl₂ (in a ratio of 2:1), forms I

CARD: 1/3

U-69

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	II
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2266
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT cont'd	:	with a yield of 96.5%, decomp. temp. $> 150^{\circ}$. Laboratory tests according to the Tassner method, as modified by A. Savulescu and A. Hulea (Savulescu, A., Hulea, A., An. I. C. A. R., Seria noua, XX, 1948-1949, 357), showed an increased fungicidal activity of the preparations when used for the treatment of seeds with 8% aqueous solution of NaCl containing 0.1% of I. Withal, a certain decrease of energy
CARD:		2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2266

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in the sprouting of seeds is observed. Insecti-
cont'd cidal properties were studied on the larvae of
Aporia crategi and Bombyx mori. The results
showed a medium or weak insecticidal action
of I.-- N. Khurduk

CARD: 3/3

H-70

BODEA, C.: NICOARA, E.

Chlorination of β -carotin. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 10 no.2:347-352
'59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Academia R.P.R. - Filiala Cluj, Institutul de chimie si
Institutul agronomid "Dr. P.Groza" - Cluj, Catedra de chimie si
fizica.
(Carotene) (Chlorination) (Carbon disulfide)

✓ Preparation of phenothiazine 5-oxide. G. Boden and M. Răileanu (Acad. R.P.R., Cluj, Romania). *Acad. rep. populare Romane, Filiala Cluj, Studii cercetări chim.* 11, 129-33(1960).—Optimal conditions for prep. phenothiazine (Ia) 5-oxide (I) from *N*-benzoylphenothiazine (II) were investigated, and a synthesis of I was achieved. II, obtained from 60 g. Ia and 32.5 cc. BaCl₂ was treated in 500 cc. AcH with 62.5 cc. HNO₃ (d 1.5), the mixt. agitated 10 min., and poured into H₂O to yield *N*-benzoylphenothiazine 5-oxide (III). III, recrystd. from PhMe was refluxed in 750 cc. EtOH 5 min., 150 cc. 10% aq. NaOH soln. added, the whole refluxed again 15 min., and cooled to give I, m. 257-8°. The yield (on Ia) was 84%. Treating III with Zn powder gave II. I and III were sol. in MeCN, AcH, moderately sol. in EtOH. I was slightly sol. in PhMe. T. Szall

3
TJH(NB)

BODEA, C.; BILAU, Corina

Some special biochemical characteristics of maize. Contents of glutathione in maize grains. I. Studii cerc biochimie 4 no.3:333-338 '61.

1. Institutul agronomic "Dr. P. Groza", Cluj.

BODYA, K. [Bodea.C.]; FLORESKU, M. [Florescu, M.]

Conversion of β - carotene into iscriptoxanthin and isoseaxanthin
under the influence lead tetraacetic ~~acid~~ Rev chimie 6 no. 2:359-
365 '61.

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Agronomicheskogo instituta im. d-ra
Petru Groza - Kluzh [Cluj]

BODEA, C.; LASZLO, T.

On some special biochemical characteristics of maize. II. Studii
cerc biochimie 5 no.3:351-357 '62.

1. Catedra de chimie organica si biologica, Institutul agronomic
"Dr. Petru Groza", Cluj.

BODEA, C.; TAMAS, V.

Transformation of ~~zeaxanthin~~ into eschscholtz~~xx~~xanthin under the action of lead tetraacetate. Studii cerc biochimie 5 no.3:359-363 '62.

1. Catedra de chimie organica si biologica, Institutul agronomic "Dr. P. Groza", Cluj.

BODEA, C.; OSIANU, D.; CABULEA, I.

Studies on some special biochimic characteristics of
corn. Pt.3. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.4:491-499 '63.

1. Institutul agronomic "Dr. Petru Groza", Cluj, Catedra de
biochimie, Statiunea experimentală agricolă Turda.

BODEA, C.; NICOARA, E.

Partial syntheses of the carotenoids with the application
of lead tetracetate. Rev chimie 7 no. 1: 79-84 '62.

1. Biochemisches Laboratorium der Landwirtschaftlichen
Hochschule, Cluj.

BODEA, C.; FARGASAN, V.; OPREAN, I.

New contributions to the knowledge of the halogen nitrophenothiazines.
Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.1:173-180 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanina Academy (for Bodea).

BODEA, C.; SILBERG, I.

Preparation of phenothiazine-5-oxides with the aid of the alkylhydroperoxides. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.2:317-320 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Bodea)

BODEA, C.; CIURDARU, V.; INDREA, D.

Solasodine, a raw material for steroids. Rev chimie Min petr
14 no.7:398-399 J1 '63.

BODEA, Cornel; NICOARA, Elena; SALONTAI, Tamara

Eschscholtzxanthone, a new carotenoid with retrostructure in the
Taxus baccata fruit. Studii cerc chim 13 no.8/9:553-557 Ag-S '64.

1. Laboratory of Chemistry of the "Dr. Petru Groza" Agronomic Institute,
Cluj, 3 Minastur Street.

BODEA, Cornel; TAMAS, Virgil; NEAMTU, Gavril

Partial syntheses of dehydrocarotenes. Pt. 2. Rev chimie Roum 9
no.12:839-842 D '64.

1. "Dr. Petru Groza" Agronomic Institute, Chair of Chemistry and
Biochemistry, 3 Minastur Street, Cluj. Submitted June 26, 1964.

BODEA, Cornel; SILBERG, Ioan

Free radicals of phenothiazine and related compounds. Pt.1.
Studii cerc chim 13 no.11:763-772 N '64.

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj,
59-65 Donath Street.

BODEA, Cornel; TAMAS, Virgil; NEAMTU, Gavril

Partial syntheses of dehydrocarotenoids. Pt.2. Studii cerc
chim 13 no.12:883-886 D '64.

1. Chair of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Agronomic Institute,
Cluj, 3 Minastur Street.

NEAMTU, Gavril; TAMAS, Virgil; BODEA, Corneli

Research on the pigments in the endemic plants. Pt.1. Studii
cerc biochimie 8 no.1:67-69 '65.

1. Laboratory of Biochemistry, Agronomic Institute, Cluj. Submitted
July 17, 1964.

BODEA, C.; TERDIC, M.

Bromination and thiocyanuration of phenothiazine sulfoxide.
Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.1:165-172 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Bodea).

BODNA, Corneli; IANZIO, Tiberiu

Research on some specific biochemic characters of corn. Pt. 4.
Studii cerc biochimie 7 no.3:321-323 '64.

1. Chair of Chemistry and Biochemistry of the "Dr. Petru Groza"
Agronomic Institute, Cluj. Submitted April 27, 1964.

BODEA, Cornel; BILAU, Corina; IASZLO, Tiberiu; CABULEA, Ion

Research on some specific biochemical characters of corn. Pt. 5.
Studii cerc biochimie 7 no.3:325-330 '64.

1. Chair of Chemistry and Biochemistry of the "Dr. Petru Groza"
Agronomic Institute, Cluj. Submitted April 27, 1964.

BODEA, Cornel; SILBERG, Ioan

Phenothiazones. Pt.10. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.6/7:425-431 Je-Jl '64

1. Institute fo Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch,
59-65 Donath St.

BODEA, C.; SILBERG, I.

Free radicals of phenothiazines and related compounds. Pt.1.
Rev chimie Roum 9 no.8/9:505-515 Ag-S '64.

1. Institut of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

BODEA, Cornel; NICOARA, Elena; SALONTAI, Tamara

Eschscholtzanthone a new carotenoid with retrostructure from
the Taxus baccata fruit. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.8/9:517-521
Ag-S '64.

1. Laboratory of Chemistry, Institute of Agriculture, Cluj.

BODEA, Cornel; TAMAS, Virgil; NEAMTU, Gavril

Partial synthesis of dehydro-carotenoids. Pt.1. Studii cerc
chim 12 no.5:365-369 '64

1. "Dr. Petru Groza" Agronomic Institute, Chairs of Chemistry
and Biochemistry, Minastur St., no.3, Cluj.

BODEA, Cornel; SILBERG, Ioan

Phenothiazone, Pt.10. Studii cerc chim 13 no.6/7:433-439
Je-Jl '64

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch,
59-65 Donath St.

~~BODRA, K.~~ [Bodea, C.]; FARKASHAN, V.; OPREAN, I.

Action of nitric acid on polybromophenothiazines. Zhur. ob.
khim. 34 no.7:2369-2371 JI '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimii Kluzhskogo filiala Akademii nauk Rumynskoy
Narodnoy Respubliki.

GIRBEA, St.; SALAMON, E.; BODRA, I.; ALBU, B.; SUCEAVA, I.; BOLZA, R.; DUNAREANU, O.; VASIU, I.

The treatment of laryngeal cancer at the ORL Clinic, Timisoara.
Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.1:68-72 Jan-Mar 59.

(LARYNX, neoplasma
surg. statist.)

BODEA, I.; SERBAN, C.; ADAMACHE, I.

Use of depth valves in the exploitation of oil wells by means of artificial flooding. p. 394.

PETROL SI GAZE. (Asociatia Stiintificia a Ingineri or si Technicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei) Bucuresti
Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 9, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAT) LC Vol. 9, no. 2
Feb. 1960

Uncl.

R/009/61/000/011/001/001
D282/D303

AUTHORS: Manolache, Mircea, Instructor, Engineer, Bodea, Ion,
Assistant, Engineer, Răileanu, Dumitru, Assistant,
Engineer, and Sas, Ion, Assistant

TITLE: On the corrosion of aluminum and its alloys

PERIODICAL: Metalurgia și construcția de mașini, ⁸no. 11, 1961, ₁
937-950 ✓

TEXT: The article presents the results of experiments by the authors on the corrosion of aluminum and aluminum-alloy sheets in the various conditions of the Galati and Constanța harbors. The authors used in their experiments commercial aluminum of the following composition: 0.05% Fe, 0.31% Zn, 0.03% Mg, and the rest aluminum, as well as aluminum alloyed with 5% Cu and 3% Zn. Commercial aluminum was rolled into 1.5 - 2 mm thick sheets, while aluminum alloy into 4 - 6 mm thick sheets. The following

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On the corrosion ...

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corrosion media were selected: (1) Danube water; (2) Danube atmosphere; (3) Black Sea water; (4) Black Sea atmosphere; (5) town atmosphere of Galati; and (6) Sea water brought into the laboratory. Since in ship or harbor constructions the aluminum generally comes into contact with other materials, the authors selected the following contact hypotheses: (1) without any contact to other material; (2) in contact with OL 38 steel; (3) in contact with copper; (4) in contact with bronze mixed with tin; (5) in contact with fir-wood; (6) in contact with zinc; and (7) in contact with oak-wood. The samples were tested with or without protection, i.e. (1) without any protection; (2) anodically oxidated; (3) painted, and (4) anodically oxidated and painted. The results obtained by the authors completely verified the modern corrosion theories. Thus, in case of commercial aluminum, an anodic dissolution was produced on the samples. This anodic dissolution was increasingly reduced due to a passivity process. In case of samples made from aluminum alloyed with Cu and Zn, the corrosion velocity permanently increased due to the action of

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On the corrosion ...

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the cathodic inclosures. A general passivity of the metal or alloy is only produced if there are some conditions of an anodic passivity of the anodic components. Knowing the appearance mechanism of the anodic passivity, the potential up to which the anode has to be polarized, can be calculated. Preliminarily oxidated aluminum samples were more electronegative; the potentials tended towards a stability, i.e. passivity; and the dissolution current had an increasing tendency. In case of aluminum samples alloyed with Cu and Zn, the potential and the current had a continuously increasing tendency. The powerful corrosion of the alloyed samples which in some cases even led to pitting, was especially due to an increase of the number and size of the cathodic inclosures. The corrosion of the commercial aluminum samples was characterized by a surface corrosion, while that of the aluminum-alloy samples by an intercrystalline corrosion. The most powerful corrosion effect on commercial aluminum samples was exerted by Black-Sea-water, while on aluminum alloy samples



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D282/D303

On the corrosion ...

by Black-Sea and Danube waters. The average corrosion depths in the case of commercial aluminum samples was 60 μ , while in case of aluminum alloy samples it was almost 0.5 mm. However, the corrosion process did not vary proportionally with the time. The corrosion velocity increased the longer the aluminum alloy samples were kept in the corroding media, and decreased the longer the commercial aluminum samples were subjected to the activity of the corroding media. The authors draw the following preliminary conclusions: (a) Commercial aluminum is less corroded than aluminum alloyed with Cu and Zn. (b) The most powerful corrosion is produced by Black-Sea water, followed by Danube water. Sea water in the laboratory produced corrosion similar to corruptions produced by the sea-atmosphere. (c) Protecting layers have only delayed the corrosion of all samples submerged in natural waters, but proved to be more efficient in the case of samples subjected to atmospheric corrosion. (d) Generally, the contact materials increased the corrosion effects

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On the corrosion ...

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on the samples. (e) Most powerful corrosions were found on samples in contact with copper and bronze. (f) The decreasing order of the influence of the contact material on aluminum and aluminum-alloy samples, independently of the corroding media, was: copper, bronze, fir-wood, oak-wood, steel and zinc. (g) Zinc delayed the corrosion of aluminum and aluminum-alloys. The corrosion of all samples in the atmosphere was generally weak, superficial and uniform, being more powerful under a contact material. Red-lead proved to be a good protecting layer. Anodically oxidated and painted samples were not at all corroded, while painted samples were slightly corroded especially when being in contact with copper and bronze. There are 21 figures, 5 tables and 15 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J. Sundarjan and T.L. Rama Char: "Inhibition of the Corrosion of Aluminum in Alkaline Solutions", Corrosion prevention and Control, 5, 1958, no. 5, 55-56. ✓

Card 5/5

GIRBEA, St., prof.; SALAMON, E.; BODEA, I.; MARGINEANU, N.

Radiotherapy in tubal deafness. Rumanian M Rev. no.4:69-71 O-D '60.
(DEAFNESS radiotherapy) (EUSTACHIAN TUBE diseases)
(SINUSITIS complications) (RHINOPHARYNX diseases)

BODEA, S.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: REVISTA CONSTRUCTIILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII
Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1958

BODEA, S. Some aspects of technical standardization in the construction
industry. p. 360.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

RUMANIA

BODEANSCHI, I., Dr, Col, and TACU, V., Dr, Maj [affiliation not given]

"Plant Mycoses and Their Prophylaxis in Military Units."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 2, Mar-Apr 66, pp 365-370.

Abstract: The authors discuss the most common types of plant mycoses encountered in military units, suggesting appropriate methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Emphasis is on suitable sanitary measures to ensure that the infections will not spread, and on education measures regarding hygiene.

Includes 7 Rumanian references. -- Manuscript submitted 14 August 1965.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Cellulose and Its Derivatives.
Paper.

H-33

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83836

30% of peat had the best indices (tensile strength).
The addition of peat to the blend in an amount of $> 30\%$
causes difficulties in the manufacture of cardboard.

Card 2/2

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BODEANU, M.		
COUNTRY	: Rumania	H-30
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	20248
AUTHOR	: ^a Bodenu, M.	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: The Development of Paint Formulations for Dryers	
ORIG. PUB.	: Ind Lemn, 7, No 12, 447-450 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	: Paint formulations have been developed for the corrosion protection of wood dryers. The metallic parts can be protected with bitumen-based paints, and the wooden parts by the application of various film-forming materials, e.g., emulsion-type and oil paints.	
	G. Tseytlin	
CARD: 1/1	403	

BODEANU, N.; GOMOIU, M.T.

Data on the importance of microphytes in the food of mollusks.
Studii cerc biol s. zool 16 no. 3:257-265 '64.

1. "Traian Savulescu" Institute of Biology, Laboratory of
Oceanology, Constanta.

BODEANU, N.

Contributions to the quantitative study of the microphytobenthos of the Rumanian Black Sea littoral. Studii cerc biol s. zool 16 no.6:553-563 '64.

1. "Traian Savulescu" Institute of Biology, Laboratory of Oceanology, Constanta.

BODEANU, Z., ing.; BOCANETE, E., ing.

Twenty years of achievements in the field of salt mining. Rev
min 15 no.8:421-424 Ag '64.

BODECEK, Jaroslav

Economic problems of the reclamation of used sand. Slevarenství
13 no.3:109-112 Mr '65.

1. State Research Institute of Material and Technology, Brno.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/3 Internal Med. Mar 59

1507. ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN VIRAL HEPATITIS AND OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE - Arterieller Bluthochdruck bei Virushepatitis und Verschluss-ikterus - Bodecker H. 2. Med. Klin., Hufeland-Krankenh., Berlin-Buch - Z. GES. INN. MED. 1956, 11/20 (939-941)

Twenty-one cases (3 males) out of 301 admitted cases of viral hepatitis (86 males) and 42 cases (8 males) out of 199 cases of obstructive jaundice from various causes showed a fixed arterial hypertension (mainly Volhard's transitional type and renal hypertension). In 19 out of the 21 hepatitis cases, a significantly lowered blood pressure was observed, especially in the icteric stage, which was not related to the severity of the course of the disease, nor caused by circulatory failure, and was experienced subjectively with a sense of well-being. During recovery, the blood pressure reached its former level again. In the obstructive jaundice cases, only slight fluctuations of blood pressure were observed. Lowering of blood pressure in hepatitis cases is explained provisionally by a lack of hypertensinogen, which is probably formed in the liver, and may be found in the α_2 -globulin fraction of the plasma. Hypertensinogen is required as activator to convert renin, a product of circulatory disturbance in the kidney, to hypertensin. In fixed hypertension, the different behaviour of blood pressure in the course of hepatitis and obstructive jaundice respectively, may constitute an important diagnostic sign occasionally, as the association of high blood pressure with disease of the liver and gallbladder is by no means uncommon.

(L, 6, 18)

BODECS, Aladar, okleveles gépészmérnök

On the work of technical groups. Term tud kozl 6 no.9:429
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1. Tudományos Ismeretterjesztő Társulat Országos Műszaki
Választmánya munkatársa.

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no.9:101-103 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Communications, Military)